able to THE SUN!

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### Eliminating the Cash.

The matter of campaign contributions is full of interest and embarrassment. St. LAWRENCE held that he liked his gridiron and he liked it hot. BRYAN says he will accept no contributions from corporations and that on a given date before election he will publish all subscriptions. This rather outdoes the proclaimed intention of the other side to make public all contributions after election. Obviously the thing for Mr. TAFT to do is to | The letter then goes on to say: announce the publication of all contributions immediately upon receipt. If he does so he will not appreciably diminish his resources and he will force his rival to shut up or to refuse to receive any pecuniary support from any source.

This last alternative is distinctly alluring and is entitled to prayerful consideration, particularly in a campaign where neither candidate can expect to receive much money from any source. It seems as if it would be a blessed thing to go obligation to anybody; to owe one's scription to THE SUN. whole duty to the office and to the people that conferred it; to be able to appoint all the James Russell Lowells, John Hays, Edward J. Phelpses, John A. Dixes, John Bigelows, Joseph Choates, George P. Marshes and Robert M. McLanes in the country to Ambassadorships as a recognition of intellectual distinction merely; to be able to fill the offices, big and little, with checkless men of fitness and character, and to be able to ask people to dinner on the austere ground that they were congenial as well as of clean habit.

The whole question of money in politics is like to be rudely readjusted in this campaign; and it strikes us that therein lies the most interesting and perhaps the most important problem of this political

## The Airship as a War Machine.

IAM II. telegraphed his congratulations | chosen profession. and declared that it was "the beginning of a new national era." Exactly what he meant the Emperor might find some trouble in explaining. His prediction dream of an invasion of England by an army of conquest, carried through the abolition of capital punishment. air in zeppelins.

England is a small country well supplied with railways, and in a few hours, assuming that the Government was preveyed to any locality threatened by the from airships. In forming for battle the alighting from the clouds, and it is not to be denied that a well directed artillery fire would play havoe with the invaders their aerial transports. Count ZEP-100,000 men across the North Sea. By soldiers could be carried, but could there ever be an approximation to the sea transport in capacity?

Moreover, assuming for the sake of 1,100,000 were in the affirmative. argument that a formidable force could be landed in England from the air, there are the important features of cavalry, artillery, ammunition, baggage, rations and hospital supplies to be considered. not to speak of communications which an army acting upon the offensive must keep open. For a dash upon the capital of Ruritania or for a descent by rebel the disaffected the military airship

It is true that soldiers like General BADEN-POWELL have called upon England to rouse herself and match the airships developed in France and Germany with more effective vehicles of war:

"In a very few years we shall see these powerful machines in the air under perfect control and in relation of cause and effect the cessation practical operation. Then every Government will of executions for murder and the multiobtain them and the navies will be virtually useless as a first line of defence."

General BADEN-POWELL'S prophecy is on the eve of partial fulfilment. ZEPhours together and be manœuvred under perfect control. In moderate winds its safety is assured, and it is becoming the fashion to accept his invitation to sail about in the air. Among his guests have been the King and Queen of Würt-Further development of the zeppelin for war purposes will be watched with

out of order. Far in the rear of the competing European Governments the United States is realizing that there is a lesson for her in the Lake Constance experiments, and the board of fortifications of session for a large dirigible balloon appropriation.

The United States will never, we venture to say, be in danger of an invasion from Europe or Asia by the air route, but dirigible balloons will be indispensable for reconnaissance in the field at home or abroad or to observe the evolutions of a hostile fleet threatening the coast, and the American army must have them. Such probably will be the limit dropping explosives from the cars, a method of warfare the last Hague conference disapproved of. We are aware that of the nations represented only the United States has ratified the prohibition, but we believe that if the airship proves to be the formidable war machine t now seems destined to become the Hague conferees will unite to put a ban on the use of explosives. Otherwise war would become impossible, and no ambitious nation seems to be willing to give up war.

### Proposal for a Chair of Anti-Deadheadism.

The University of Missouri, at Columbia, has added to its various educational activities a department of journalism. The dean of the young institution brings it to the notice of THE SUN in a letter expressing the belief that it will be the first real school for real training of newspapermen." He also hopes that the proposed methods of the establishment will keep out of the vocation some incompetent and equip for larger usefulness those who enter." We hope so too.

"The study of a few representative journals day by day will be included in the course. I wish THE SUN in this number. Would it be consistent with your rules to contribute it for this purpose to the School of Journalism, University of Missouri Columbia? Appreciating your courtesy, I am, sin WALTER WILLIAMS."

While considering this flattering request we shall ask Dean WILLIAMS to accept, with our compliments, a suggestion worth to his School of Journalism not less than ten thousand times as much into the White House without a solitary | as the insignificant cost of a year's sub-

Start your young men with a right understanding of the ignominy of newspaper deadheadism. In the very kindergarten of the institution impregnate their minds with proper ideas both of the dignity of the profession and of the requirements of personal self-respect as to tips in any form or petty blackmail, however euphemized. Teach them to abhor the practice of procuring from any quarter any personal advantage on the strength of their connection with a newspaper. Teach them to detest the habit of expecting or contriving for any mitigation of personal expenditure on that ground.

If the department of journalism of the University of Missouri will make ample provision for ethical instruction of the sort here so sketchily outlined, we are confident that in at least one impor-After one of Count ZEPPELIN's flights | tant particular it will be equipping its in his airship over Lake Constance WILL- students for larger usefulness in their

## The Death Penalty in France.

An interesting incident that preceded the recent adjournment of the French will naturally be associated with the Parliament for the summer was the Government's withdrawal of the bill for the

There is no doubt that during the last

few years a remarkable revulsion of public sentiment has taken place in France with regard to the enforcement pared for war, an army could be con- of the death penalty. The committee to which the bill mentioned was referred disembarkatfon of an expeditionary force | favored it originally, but has since rejected it by a vote of 8 to 2. That vote home defenders would certainly have a undoubtedly reflected a change of feelgreat advantage over the insolent foe ing in the Chamber of Deputies, and the Clemenceau Government had to choose between facing certain defeat and refusing to comply any longer with the wishes manœuvring for a landfall and leaving of the Socialists and some of the extreme Radicals in the matter of the punishment PELIN'S latest model is 443 feet long and for murder. That the Socialists do not will carry fifteen men. Six thousand six now, if they ever did, represent the domhundred and sixty-six of these monsters | inant view of workingmen with regard would be required to convey an army of to capital punishment is evident from the outcome of a referendum taken by a Paris increasing the size of the airship more newspaper which has a large working class circulation. Of 1,412,000 answers returned to the question whether the death penalty should be retained nearly

It has been the practice for some years in France to commute the death penalty by the exercise in all instances of the prerogative of pardon by the President of the Republic. Coincidentally with the period during which Executive clemency has been applied invariably there has been an alarming increase of crimes against the person. For example, the leaders on the island of Hayti to rally | charges for murder have risen from 163 in 1901 to 274 in 1905, and the increase offers a practicable medium, but we do was especially marked in the last two not believe that war departments are | years of the five named. Cases of mangreatly concerned about conquest by air | slaughter also had become more numerous by nearly 70 per cent. between 1904 and 1905. So far as can be judged in the absence of official statistics there has been no falling off in the number of murders and murderous assaults since 1905. Under the circumstances it is difficult for French citizens not to connect in the plication of aggravated murders. Juries have repeatedly recorded their convic- side the Portuguese of the Cape, the tion that the death penalty ought to be enforced, and many Councils-General Old Granary and King's Chapel burying FELIN'S airship solves the problem of and Arrondissement Councils have also navigation. It can keep its element for declared that decisions in capital cases ought not to be overridden by the per-

sistent use of the prerogative of mercy. There seems to be no doubt, however, that so long as M. FALLIERES remains President of the French Republic he will continue to pardon every person sentemberg. The signal success of the tenced to capital punishment. What, invention has excited emulation and then, is to be done? To deprive the Chief desire on both sides of the Atlantic. Magistrate of that prerogative would require an amendment of the Constitution of 1875, and for that purpose the two

exercise of clemency. The chambers might pass a law providing that in every the army will ask Congress at the next | case where a death sentence should be commuted the convict should be condemned for life to solitary confinement. Experience has shown that, considered as a deterrent, the dread of such a punishment is scarcely less effective than is the fear of death. As for the objection to the infliction of the death penalty that it is demoralizing and brutalizing to the witnesses, this easily may be met by providing that in future executions shall take place in private. The French Senof the usefulness of airships in making ate has already passed a bill to that war or for purposes of defence, unless | effect, and there is ground for believing civilized nations resort to attack by that the Chamber of Deputies would ratify the measure.

The White House Under Bryan. Mr. BRYAN opens up to us a truly idyllic prospect when he says that in the event of his election he will ask the Hon. JOHN W. KERN to share the White House with him. It is an arrangement of long standing, proposed by Mr. BRYAN when both he and KERN were bleeding outside the breastworks, and renewed now that he at least sees the Presidency within easy reach. There may be no precedent for it, and again Mr. BRYAN may not have the premises at his disposal this year or next; but it shows a neighborly spirit. Moreover, it will introduce into official life at Washington a much needed shirt sleeve simplicity and mark an era of new observances in

the higher walks. Of course, the Democratic nominee was moved to this by an impulse of generosity. Mr. KERN is frankly poor. Much as he would like to mingle with the élite, entertain sumptuously at home and "eat out" at least three days in the week. he cannot afford it, and makes honest confession of the fact. So Mr. BRYAN, who is rich in his own right and will have besides the opulent Government allowances set apart for the maintenance of the White House, rushes to the rescue with an offer of free quarters at the Executive Mansion and a part in all the official hospitalities and functions. He is not encumbered by a large family connection for whom he will have to provide quarters. He can tuck the KERNS away very comfortably without straining the resources of the building. Levees, dinners and so on could be held jointly or separately, without the smallest confusion, and Mr. KERN would thus be enabled to do a good deal with his

own modest salary on the outside. We confess the pleasure it gives us to imagine the practical operation of this adjustment. There has never been anything quite like it in the White House, but that only adds to the excitement and the gayety. The Democrats now have only to land their man in November and we shall see the wheels go 'round.

## Bryan and the Confederates.

The Hon. Tom Watson began his campaign for President by charging WILLIAM J. BRYAN with having said that he would not vote for a Confederate soldier for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. BRYAN answered this accusation by pointing out that he did vote for a Confederate, Mr. CRISP. The record supports Mr. BRYAN. Mr. WATSON is not however, and has called a witness, ALFRED HENRY LEWIS, who says:

BRYAN said to me of the Crisp-Mills fight: don't think I care to face old soldier element along the Platte with record of having voted for ex

Mr. BRYAN was in a situation of some political delicacy. He represented a district normally Republican and containing many men who had served as Union soldiers. For him to support a Confederate soldier was stire to offend many of his constituents. That he should wish to keep their support was not unnatural. Yet he voted for the Confederate in spite of the injury his vote might do him at home. It is difficult to see wherein the incident reflects discredit on Mr. BRYAN, or what capital Mr. Watson can make out of it, or how any Confederate can take exception to Mr. BRYAN's attitude. Is he to be censured because he understood the possibility that his vote for Speaker might result in his defeat at the next election in which his name came before the voters?

## An Old Friend Happy.

Those of us who remember the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, then a Mugwump member of Congress, weeping bitterly and publicly over the nomination of Mr. CRISP for Speaker, have been agreeably surprised by the gladsome resurgence from calamity which he has manifested so often in later years. Republican, Mugwump, Democrat, Bryanite, in this last capacity his spirit first really found itself. Few statesmen have clasped with more passionate fervor the coattails of the Peerless. The Immortal WILLIAMS never will let go. BRYAN was 1 born for him and he for BRYAN. The Lincoln Lincoln has no other harbinger so suffused with the rosy light of hope. Nobody but BRYAN, the attainer of prosperity by defeat, can be sure of running always and never arriving. There is credit in being a cheerful hoper for him. Therefore is the Immortal WILLIAMS the perpetual Tapley of perpetual BRYAN.

Mr. WILLIAMS is at his best now. He had not got off the train from Denver before he saw BRYAN "strongly supported by the labor vote, the colored vote and the German vote." By this time he must have counted on the Bryan Ma'shpee Indians and the voters in the grounds. For the goose hangs, likewise honks, as the purists will have it, exceeding high. "From my observation"-and Mr. WILLIAMS is a singularly fresh observer-"the Democratic nominee will be elected." In fact, "people expressed themselves freely" to that effect on the

Long before Mr. WILLIAMS had reached his Dedham home he had "carried" Rhode Island, made Maine doubtful-in short, "swept" New England. Doubtless he will repeat in a few days his strained interest, although it is manifest | chambers would have to be called to- famous exploit of invading Vermont and

train.

that the machinery is frail and easily gets gether in joint session at Versailles. It trying to "carry" the Hon. BRADLEY B. would be possible, however, by a mere SMALLEY. Why are these gifts hidden? ordinary law to modify what seems to be | Why isn't the Immortal WILLIAMS made the dangerous result of the systematic | chief campaigner for the great silent man of Lincoln?

And yet we call ourselves politicians.—The Hon. TIMOTHY WOODRUFF after being buncoed by a colored citizen.

This modesty deceives nobody. Mr. WOODRUFF and his colleagues are states men worthy of the best days of HUM and BAM.

A thing of this kind (nomination for Vice-President) does not come to a man many times in a life.

The Hon. JOHN WORTH KERN. How Mr. BRYAN must envy this first

Despatches from Maine, whose Demo rats have just nominated the Hon. OBA-DIAH GARDNER for Governor, say that his campaign "will be fought on the issues of rum and taxes, with rum foremost." Maine knows her own business and rum may be foremost and paramount to her. In some more cynical parts of the country even comparatively good men may be found who find it hard work to dislike rum as much as they do taxes.

It is good to find Mr. KERN turning away from the politicians to remember the "great authors, novelists, poets, artists" of Indiana. Here the artful one tickles her in her vanity rib. Or shall we say her just pride? But why distinguish between "great authors" and

The Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS of Raleigh has been studying and thinking about the speech with which the Hon. CHARLES WEB-STER TILLETT of Charlotte nominated the Hon. WILLIAM WALTON KITCHIN for Governor at the North Carolina Democratic convention. "A great speech, delivered ably and eloquently," Mr. DANIELS assures us; "a speech that gives Mr. TILLETT high reputation as an orator." Mr. KITCHIN was supposed to be a bugbear to business. Mr. TILLETT defended him:

"Afraid of him? I tell you verily he will not break a bruised reed of a struggling industry nor

quench a smoking flax of honest toll. "Is not that fine?" asks the Henderson Gold Leaf, reverently cited by Mr. DANIELS. Unique in conception, apt in expression appropriate in application, it is of a kind with Mr. BRYAN's famous crown of thorns "declaration." Not unless Mr. TILLETI prigged the passage from some earlier adapter of Scripture.

### ART NOTE.

A part of the Colonna collection of Japanese albums at the Lenox Library has been displaced to make room for some of Joseph Pennell's original lithographs. It may be nembered that a few weeks ago we wrote of the lithographs by various masters, including those of Mr. Pennell, presented by him to the Lenox Library print room. Curator Frank Weitenkampf tells us that most of those now on view were drawn as illustrations for volumes in the "Highways and Byways" series of books on English counties. As the drawings, he continues, were reproduced for publication by photomechanical process, there is an opportunity here to study them as originally executed on stone or transfer paper. In them Pennell's best qualities as a draughtsman and inventor may be enjoyed, his swift, supple, delicate stroke and exquisite feeling for masses. The exhibition of modern Dutch etchings and lithographs held some time ago at the Lenox has been in part transferred to the Astor Library building.

## ARMY LINGUISTS.

### A Suggestion That the United States Adopt the British System of Rewards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: So leaves o absence are to be granted to army officers to study languages! That they should know one or more languages besides English is certainly desirable. suggest a plan Clive's time. Every officer was obliged to pass in Hindustani within one year a minor examination. Otherwise he forfeited his commission. He might on tinue to study and pass as interpreter, for which he received a reward of 1,000 rupees, and have "I" placed after his name in the army list, and again he other reward in money and "H. P." in "the Anglo-Indian Bible." He might become interpreter or high proficient in any of the vernaculars as well, and also in Persian, with corresponding rewards. Captain Burton when in the service probably sported

the longest string of H. Ps. ever attained by and the Philippines using Spanish to a large extent. Spanish seems to be indicated as at least as necessary for our army as Hindustan dian officers. Tag our martial scholars with letters to show their attainments, and the addition ld do no harm.

#### NEW YORK, July 15. MADRABSI. A Plague of City Life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: New York has certain sections terrorized by organized gangs, and members of these also patronize the summer resorts near the city and make it a positive danger for a decent woman to return on a late train or car. A youth who beat an old man balf to death yesterday has been arrested, according to the police, twenty-six times during the last year. magistrates had apparently never taken his preus arrests into consideration or else he has political pull, like most of his friends. Let these young toughs have exemplary sentences; they have no sect for law, order, decency or ordinary rights

Last week coming from Rockaway Beach a man protested against the language a crowd of toughs were using before two young women. Nine of them beat him into insensibility, and when the police arrived at a side station they simply drove the struggling toughs from the car, and they made o NEW YORK, July 15.

### Street Nomenclature in the Milhi City. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Denver, the lihi city, has a mithi way of naming her streets All streets running north and south

streets, and those running east and west are called

avenues; streets running north and south, parallel with Broadway, are alphabetically named as foilows from Broadway west to the city limits: ma, Bannock, Cherokee, Delaware, Elati, Fox, Galapago, Huron, Inca, Jason, Kalamath, Lipan Mariposa, Navajo, Osage, Pecos, Quivas, Raritan Shoshone, Tejon, Umatilia, Vallejo, Wyandot, Xima, Yuma, Zuni, Alcot, Bryant, Clay, Decatur, Ellot, Flad, Grove, Hooker, Irving, Julian, King, Lowell, Mead, Nowton, Osceola, Perry, Quitman, Raielgh, Stuart, Tennyson, Utica, Vrain, Wolfi. Xavier, Yates, Zenobia.

NEW YORK, July 15. HENRY BYRNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It was indeed a pleasure to read the most entertaining and sen-sible letter on Lafcadio Hearn by "X." in to-day's SUN, especially after the maudin stuf about hi we have been treated to by book and otherwis Hearn was original both in writing and in his ways of living, which of course was just enough to set the petty minded critics going.

The world is very inconsistent. It likes to read.

hear and see original works, but the creator of will have people who are educated in a groove (probably with all beauty and originality of mind educated out of them) carping and prying into his ways of living. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.

Ill Natured Fling From the Bean Belt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There has been considerable "bellyaching" among the outlying milk dealers in this province bec

drought of forty odd days has produced a probe milk shortage which will raise the price the answer? Doubtless Hodge will say there is no pasturage. Unless my memory deceives me, is satisfied with conditions. there not an axiom ending somewhat in this Till the well runs dry"! BOSTON, July 16.

Knicker-These are the dog days. Bocker-And the kitty night

## THE WISCONSIN IDEA.

MILWAUKEE, July 15 .- A Trenton Democrat in trying to sum up the situation there

last week said: "The main trouble with Bryan in Jersey is that he is ausgespielt." By contrast the first thing that an Easterner is made to recognize in Wisconsin is that Bryan is very far from being played out. On the contrary it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Bryan was the choice of the Democrats of the State. Whether it is conservative or radical Democrats, or for that matter "Stalwart" or "Half Breed" Republicans that are questioned, their verdict is the same.

The Bryan strength in Wisconsin is ariously explained. The cynical anti-La Follette Republicans sav:

There is but one La Follette, and Bryan is his prophet." The La Follette men, for their part, say that Bryan is strong because he stands on the La Follette platform. The Democrats say, in substance, that Bryan is strong because he is Bryan, and for Wisconsin this seems the just estimate. Occasionally there is advanced this sort of explanation:

"There are but three honest men in public life, La Follette, Bryan and Roosevelt-and La Follette and Roosevelt are not running."

It may be accepted, then, as the unanimous verdict of political observers in this State that Mr. Bryan will have the Democratic vote of the State practically as a unit. To suggest that Bryan is weak in the East in provoke instant denunciation.

"What the Democrats of the East think, if they think at all, don't amount to hell room out here," was the vigorous phrase of one man who held high office under the late President Cleveland and is far from being a vehement Bryan man.

"The Eastern Democrats are living in the past and trying to work along old methods we have discarded out here," said another Democrat.

Mr. Bryan's affirmative strength in Wis consin, then, seems to be a very real and genuine thing. Yet it is not on Mr. Bryan's strength alone or primarily that the Democrats are relying for their fight in this State. Just what Mr. Bryan's hold upon the Democrats here consists of is not easy to say. Largely it seems to consist in his personal popularity.

"The people of Wisconsin believe Bryan is honest, and they hate the trusts and Wall Street," explained one Democrat. During the last few years Mr. Bryan has attended to his fences very carefully in this State. and that has had its effect. His Chautauqua ectures, his various public addresses, all have counted. Lately he has taken to sending phonographic records of his speeches through the rural communities.

"And the farmers who hear them can't help getting a thrill," explained one La Follette man, with a rather amusing display of earnestness

The negative strength of Mr. Bryan, that is, the weakness in the camp of the enemy. nevertheless must be recognized as Mr. Bryan's chief asset in Wisconsin from a political point of view. This strength lies entirely in his association with La Follette. A few years ago, when La Follette was making his famous fight for his programme in the Wisconsin Legislature, he wired to Bryan to come over into Wisconsin and help him. Bryan came, and by his activity secured the Democratic votes that were needed to pass the La Follette legislation. Since then Bryan and La Follette have been political allies-"partners in principle" is he current phrase.

Of course the chief factor in this matter lies in that remarkable phenomenon which no stranger fails to hear about during his first hours in the State, "the Wisconsin Idea." While there are many abstract principles involved, the real truth seems to be that "the Wisconsin Idea" is Mr. La Follette. It is perfectly easy to speak disparagingly of "The Idea." The cynical r is at once struck with the fact that while Mr. La Follette's head is among the clouds his feet are on solid earth and his hands upon the political machine in a fashion that would win praise in Fourteenth street. But the plain fact remains that every time there is a vote with this "Idea"

as an issue Mr. La Follette wins. When Mr. La Follette took his "Idea" to the Chicago convention, however, there was another story. The "Idea" ca.me home much battered. The Republican platform was kept pure of any of the Wisconsin radical planks. Hard on the heels of this Mr. Bryan sent all the La Follette planks to Denver and the Democrats swallowed them all, adopted a La Follette platform, in fact. This is mainly important because the voters in this State seem to take their platforms with unwonted seriisness. When Mr. La Follette returned to Madison he sent forth a little interview affirming his lovalty to Mr. Taft, and added that he reserved the liberty to criticise the

platform. The Democrats interpret this La Follette innouncement to the infinite advantage of Mr. Bryan. They recall the fact that Mr. La Follette has steadily maintained that principle, not party, was the important thing. They argue that Mr. Bryan championed Mr. La Follette's principles on this statement. Now they point to Mr. Bryan standing squarely on "the Wisconsin Idea" with nothing but La Follette left out.

"How can the La Follette followers help voting for Bryan if they are really men of principle?" they inquire. In the same fashion they propound this pretty little pumle to Mr. La Follette:

"How can you assail Bryan, who has adopted your platform, and praise Mr. Taft, in whose interests your doctrines were thrown out at Chicago?" It is a nice little riddle and has not been answered.

Then there is the entirely practical side of the question. It is a matter of common agreement here that La Follette has won all his victories with Democratic votes The 'Stalwart" Republicans, that is, the anti-La Follette wing, declare that La Follette is not a Republican at all. If Mr. La Follette attacks Bryan now, in the present situation, it is fairly manifest that he will lose his Democratic following forever This is important, because no one doubts the fact that Mr. La Follette is still looking

in the direction of the White House. Another danger would confront La Follette if he should actively assail Mr. Bryanhe might be accused of being a "reactionary. This seems a mild term of reproach, yet it takes only a brief stay in Milwaukee to appreciate the fact that it is the one fatal charge. With Wall Street and the trusts ever lurking in the background, to be even accused of being a reactionary is fatal-

and this is due to La Follette himself. Either the La Follette men must deny their faith and become castaways or they must vote for Bryan," say the anti-La Follette Republicans, who are enjoying the

situation. "Bryan is running on the La Follette platform," say the Democrats, not less

It may be added as a fact generally conceded by the politicians of the State that Mr. Bryan can carry Wisconsin if he gets any large fraction of the La Follette vote. Bryan's own strength, which is nuine, and the peculiar situation of the La Follette faction of the Republicans,

then, really create whatever situation of GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION OF

hope exists for the Democrats. To this it would be fair to add that the universal judgment seems to be that Mr. Taft is exceedingly weak in Wisconsin. He is weak because of the way he was nominated; this seems certain to be a live issue in Wisconsin in this campaign. But he is weak mainly because he has personally earned the undying hatred of the La Follette people, and these moral reformers carry very sharp knives. Mr. Taft came here some time ago and spoke to the Legislature. His speech was in praise of ex-Senator John C. Spooner, and he omitted to mention the name of La Follette. The latter act was mere folly, the former high treason. Mr. Taft thus acquired a very impressive set of enemies in Wisconsin who cling to the memory of this speech.

Hence the plain truth is that the real Democratic campaign in Wisconsin is to be directed at the La Follette following.

"We've got to be careful and name a candidate for Governor whom the La Follette people can support consistently," said one Democrat.

Accepting the foregoing details as having at least a measure of value, what, then, is the current opinion in Milwaukee as to the possibility of a Bryan overturn here in the fall? The Democrats themselves put it very honestly.

A good fighting chance," said one.

"A fair probability," said a second,
"It's a sure thing with the La Follette help, which we will get," said a third.

"I don't think it is likely, but it would

be if the La Follette people really dared to do business," said a fourth. The foregoing opinions are all represen tative. One of the wisest Republican poli-

ticians, perhaps the ablest in the State, "If I were Mr. Bryan I would contest the State; it's worth his while."

In sum the verdict seems to be that Wisconsin is good fighting ground. The Democrats see a good chance; the local Republicans concede a manifest possibility. They have at least 40,000 votes against them the normal Republican majority, but they have a Republican party badly split, and they have borrowed the issues and platform of the dominant faction. In addition there is no gainsaying the fact that "hard times" are a Democratic asset in Wiscon sin, where two of the last three Republican campaigns have been won on the "prosperity issue."

Lastly, when one comes to Wisconsin there is met the suggestion of a Bryan tidal

wave. "Never was so strong before; is going to sweep the whole Mississippi Valley, say his ardent friends. This has been said before. Yet to the Easterner it is significant to note the persistent fashion in which the observers use the present tense in referring to Mr. Bryan and his campaign. It does not suggest Hartford, Conn.

Trenton, N. J. Apparently the July view in Wisconsin is that Bryan has a chance to carry the State, a chance founded upon his own per sonal popularity with his own party and upon the general agreement that he is the best La Follette man now running.

### Senator Brackett on Differences.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the close of Monroe's second term William Wirt a very distinguished lawyer of the time, was his Attorney-General. Writing to a friend he said this:

With regard to the Presidential contest I am of the opinion that I have nothing to do with it and I will tell you why. In the first place, I think that according to the genius of our Government the President owes it to his country to abstain from the exercise of the slightest influence in the choice of his successor. Even the intimation of his opinion upon the subject, considering the factitious weight which he derives from his office, would in my opinion be a departure from principle, as having a tendency to lead to a result subversive of the whole fabric of our republican institutions, thus ing a President to appoint his su in my opinion it is not enough that the Presiden observe the most sacred slience upon this subject but all who hold the relation to him which I do, and who might therefore be suspected of merely echoing his sentiments, are equally bound to ob serve it. As I have continuously forborne to make the Attorney-General a partisan in this election by any personal appearance in the canvass, either on the one side or the other, so I am determined that nobody else shall entrap me into a partisar feast or any other situation which might be considered as taking a side either with the one candidate or the other.

Isn't it different? EDGAR T. BRACKETT.

### SARATOGA, July 15. Prospects of the Newport Conference

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Refer ring to your editorial of this morning "For you will be glad, as the navy is glad, that Hill is on the spot and that Key is expected to join the conference a Newport next week, at which something distinctly good in the way of battleship plans may be reached. It is not impossible that ns (who, by the way, is still available, being on duty in Washington) may take part. Admiral Goodrich's testimony before the Senate Naval Committee last winter leaves no doubt as to his being among those who do not ap prove our past (and present) methods of lesigning vessels for the navy. Altogethe the prospect for free discussion was never so A FRIEND OF THE NAVY. NEW YORK, July 16.

## The Second Jew Senior Wrangler.

From the Hebrew Standard. In England a furor has been raised over the suc cess of the son of a persecuted Russian Jew at Cambridge University. Selig Brodetsky is the senior wrangier this year—which means that he heads the mathematical tripos, in other words is mathematician of scholarly attainments. English lews are right in halling Mr. Brodetsky's with keen satisfaction. In the first place, it is a triumph; Cambridge is one of the most ancient and wrangiers have all been men who were heard of in their after careers. Secondly, Brodetsky is the son of an allen—a fact over which the immigration restrictionists both in England and in this country of ours will do well to ponder. This is the seco-time that a Jew has been senior wrangler. Nu Hartog was the first; he died in very early man-

### hood, however. Rain Gods Worked Overtime.

From the Chilocco Indian School Journal. For sale cheap—We have a line of disreputable dian rain gods of whom we are tired . They are it to rain every twenty-four hours for two months past, and if we can't sell them we shall dump them in the lagoon. It is our purpose to give there all the water they want.

A Northwestern Prophecy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: We shall now hear a great deal about Mr. Bryan, but, say, the party that will defeat Bryan will be the Soc SEATTLE, Wash., July 11.

## Lear's Educated Daughters.

Lear was weeping.
"It wasn't so much the ingratitude," he cried. "but I couldn't stand for them all correcting my Herewith he sought Shakespeare to tell him that

Knicker-Bryan will make public all contribuions up to October 15.

Bocker—But Harriman raised over two hundred nousand for the Practical Man within two weeks

Too Soon.

Mrs. Kuicker-Did he hit his thumb?

# INVESTMENTS.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It is indeniable that in the novel compendium of Democratic doctrine proclaimed at Denver there is a distinct recognition of the Nationalist and Socialist creed which teaches that Congress can, under the interstate commerce clause, regulate prices of products and labor. There is also an indication in the Chicago and Denver platforms that political parties are changing places; in reference to paternalism at Washington. The dance figure of changing partners, crossing over, chasses-croissez, is opening. That has happened aforetime in regard tocurrency, banking, slave labor and many other things. Democrats advocated at: Denver a general system of internal improvements which their party fiercely condemned when John Quincy Adams proposed it. They denounced it in the Democratic national convention of 1840, and during a quarter of a century kept up the denunciation. Every Democratic President from Jefferson to Cleveland condemned it. Nationalism and socialism were at the front no doubt in Lincoln and Denver a few days ago, but what of this: utterance straightway thereafter at Oyster Bay last Saturday by the President playing

off his own bat": As society progresses and grows more complex As society progresses and grows more complex it becomes desirable to do many things for the common good by common effort. No empirical line can be laid down as to where and when such common effort by the whole community should. common effort by the whole community should supplant or supplement private and individual effort. Each case must be judged on its own merita, Similarly, when a private or corporate fortune of vast size is turned to a business use which jeopardizes the welfare of all the small men, then in the interest of everybody, in the interest of true in-dividualism, the collective or common power of he community must be exercised to control and regulate for the common good this business use of vast wealth, and while doing this we must make evident that we frown upon malice and envy xactly as we frown upon arrogance and oppression.

Has any Socialist anywhere gone beyond that in demanding a Government inspector at the elbow of every private person to regulate the way in which he invests his property? HARVARD. TAUNTON, Mass., July 16.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

## President's Opinions Overruled by Higher

Court, Namely, Rose Pastor Stokes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I ask ne courtesy of your columns for the following communication inspired by our President's uninformed state regarding socialism. From what Mr. Roosevelt is quoted as having said at the unveiling of the Underbill

monument regarding socialism, he again males plain, as on a few occasions before he has, that he is utterly ignorant concerning the principles of the most vital question of A friend said to me but a few minutes ago: "Mr. Roosevelt, on the subject of socialism, is the most ignorant man in the country." That Mr. Roosevelt does still "tag on" to socialism the "dividing up" theory—the stalest of all the stale fallacies regarding socialism-proves at least that there can be few people in the country more ignorant concern ing the doctrine than he. The Socialist ideal according to the President would bring about a state of affairs in which every man would equally paid for his services with every other man, no matter how unequal their

services might be. In order to state our (the Socialists') position regarding the quesion of compensation for services rendered I can do no better than quote Mr. Roosevelt's wn quoted words, strangely enough, describing his position: "Equality of reward-no, unless there is also equality of service. If the service is equal let the reward be equal; but let the reward depend on the service; and, mankind eing composed as it is, there will be inequality of service for a long time to come, no matter how great the equality of oppor-tunity may be, and just so long as there is inequality of service it is eminently desirable that there should be inequality of reward."

So it is plain that Mr. Roosevelt, as far as the "dividing up" question is concerned, stands exactly where we stand. The differnce lies in fundamental principle and method, a difference which is very great indeed. Mr. Roosevelt believes that the capitalist system is just and desirable and can be made workable and fair for the great majority of the people—the working people of America; that by curbing corporations they can be made to "be good" and to refrain from taking every cruel, relentless advantage of the people. How signally attempts at trust curbing have failed the past six years of our President's regime can testify; for we must believe that attempts have been made in those six years to curb the trusts. If the President could read the signs of the times in the light of economic progress he would realize that all talk of going backward (such as trust busting) and of refusing to go forward (such as trust curbing) must end only in talk: for the next step forward in line with economic development is the assumption of ownership and control by the people of these highly organized industries that are dangerous to the very life of the people in their present

form of ownership.

The Socialists declare that "equality of opportunity to render service," an equality sadly conspicuous by its absence to-day as witness the hundreds of thousands of enforced idle and starving men-is impossible under the capitalist system (the system of individual ownership of the social means of production and distribution), in its present nighly organized state; that this equality of and will be made possible when the land which is the natural heritage of humanity, and the social machinery of production and distribution without access to which the people cannot live, are owned and controlled by the people. We do not pay the postmaster and letter carries equally for their unequal services, although the postal service is social machinery of production owned by society, and the Socialists do not propose that the superintendent or manager of an industry should receive equal pay with the man at the machine. The same law of sup-ply and demand which holds good to-day will hold good when industry is democratized Only those shall not be "compensated" who take no part whatever with brain or with

hand in wealth production. Indeed so far are we from advocating the "dividing up" of wealth equally among all men that we are doing all that lies within our power to put an end to "dividing up." Some dea of the extent to which the working people. the creators of wealth of this country, divide up with the idle dividend takers and others who receive unearned incomes may be learned by a study of our Federal census. Even this "dividing up" fallacy must fail to be a scare" to a nation about nine-tenths of which possesses only one-tenth of the wealth it creates, while about one-tenth of the nation

was the other nine-tenths. If Mr. Roosevelt wishes to oppose socialism must learn what socialism is. No man has the moral right to oppose that which he does not understand, any more than he has the moral right to stand for that which he is ignorant of. Kircup's "An Enquiry Inte Socialism," a book well known among earnest inquirers into the subject; Spargo's "The Socialists," or even the little ten cent book from the pen of John Work, called "What's So and What Isn't," may be suggested for the minformed; besides that a copy of the "Principles, Platform and Programme of the cialist Party "should be procured, especially by those who essay to make public speeches on the subject. These may be had from Socialist headquarters, 180 Washington street

Mr. Roosevelt's word as Chief Executive the nation most often must carry weight, but there has not yet appeared an effective opponent of socialism, partly because its opponents are uninformed, and chiefly, I believe, because there can be no effective opposition to the great and true principles of STAMPORD, Conn., July 15. ROSE PASTOR STORES.